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[Inclosures.]

Mortuary statistics from June 1 to June 7, 1902, inclusive, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Causes of death—	Deaths
Fever, intermittent malarial.....	1
Diphtheria.....	1
Tubercle of lungs.....	3
Apoplexy ...	1
Organic diseases of the heart.....	1
Tetanus, infantile.....	3
Pneumonia.....	1
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	1
Bright's disease.....	2
Unspecified causes of death.....	1
Total.....	15

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 18.1 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

Mortuary statistics from June 8 to June 14, 1902, inclusive, port of Santiago de Cuba.

Causes of death—	Deaths.
Fever, intermittent malarial.....	4
Lagrippe.....	3
Tubercle of lungs.....	5
Tetanus, infantile.....	2
Organic disease of the heart	1
Bronchitis.....	1
Pneumonia.....	3
Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)	2
Diarrhea and enteritis (2 years and over).....	2
Bright's disease.....	1
Malformations, congenital	1
Congenital debility.....	1
Suicide by poison.....	1
Unspecified causes of death	1
Total.....	30

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 36.27 per 1,000. Estimated population, 43,000.

DUTCH GUIANA.

End of yellow-fever epidemic at Demerara.

DEMERARA, BRITISH GUIANA, June 4, 1902.

SIR: I have to advise the Department that the epidemic of yellow fever which prevailed in Dutch Guiana, and which was duly reported to the Department, has ceased, and clean bills of health are being issued to vessels clearing from the ports of that colony.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. MOULTON,
United States Consul.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ENGLAND.

Report from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, June 17, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to state that for the week ended June 14, 1902, there were reported to the local health authorities the following cases: Smallpox, 3; typhus fever, 3; enteric fever, 17; scarlet fever, 109; diphtheria, 16, and measles, 146. For the same period there were reported in Birkenhead, 1 case of smallpox, 8 cases of scarlet fever, 1

July 4, 1902

case of diphtheria, 7 cases of enteric fever, 2 cases of erysipelas, and 28 cases of measles. It is reported that a British ship has been quarantined for plague at Dunkirk, France.

Respectfully,

CARROLL FOX,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Precautions against plague adopted at Marseille, France.

[Abstracted by Jno. F. Anderson, assistant surgeon, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service, from an article in the Lancet by its special sanitary commission, May 24 and May 31, 1902.]

The quarantine station for ships arriving at Marseille is on the island of Frioul, a few miles from the city. Formerly this station enjoyed a most unenviable notoriety, but now that modern appliances and methods have been adopted, it is considered one of the most up-to-date quarantine stations in Europe. The station is now provided with a landing stage, alongside of which ships can come and passengers and articles requiring to be disinfected can be landed.

From the landing stage to the shore is a jetty; down the center of this jetty is a high palisade; on one side of this barrier the infected goods are landed, and on the other the disinfected goods are placed aboard barges to be returned to the vessels at anchor.

A narrow-gauge railway is laid on each side of this jetty. One leads to the front of the disinfecting house and the other starts at the back or clean side and returns on the uninfected side of the jetty.

When it is desired to carry out sulphur fumigation aboard ship the rule is to use 20 grammes of sulphur per cubic meter (*a*).

The disinfection that is carried on ashore is of two kinds; that which is applied to the outside of boxes, bales, etc., and the through and through disinfection of body linen, bed clothes, and such articles. For the first, by a rather ingenious arrangement of hydrants, creolin is sprayed under pressure on the outside of the packages. This system was first used to disinfect some 2,000 tons of bone dust from India, but of its value I have doubts, as unless the mass was constantly turned to expose all of its surface much would escape contact with the fluid.

On the arrival of a ship from a port infected with yellow fever or plague she is boarded and the passengers are carefully examined. Next to the rats the chief source of danger is considered to be the native crew—Indians, Lascars, and others—and they are made to strip. The wisdom of this was recently proved, for on a ship whose personnel were thought to be in good health, 2 natives were found with buboes due to plague infection. In such a case—that is, with plague actually on board—ten days' quarantine is imposed. If no sickness of this kind is on board all the linen not disinfected en route is removed and disinfected, and the ship with saloon passengers is allowed to proceed to Marseille. The bedding, mattresses, table linen, and body linen are disinfected with steam under pressure.

While the linen and baggage is being disinfected, the passengers and crew are being attended to. They are conducted into a portion of the

a The United States quarantine regulations require 5 pounds of sulphur per 1,000 cubic feet.